



*The University of Alberta
Edmonton
November 28, 1966*

FOLIO

Over 800 degrees conferred

Almost 1,000 students received degrees and diplomas from The University of Alberta at the Fall Convocation, November 19 in the Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium. Three honorary degrees were also conferred.

The Chancellor, Dr. F. P. Galbraith, presided over the awarding of academic degrees to 849 students, and diplomas to 137. Among the graduates were 41 Ph.D.



MARCHING FORWARD to receive their degrees and to face the cruel world beyond, arts and education graduates (in the top photograph overleaf) proceed through the lower lobby of the Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium.

The Chancellor, Dr. F. P. Galbraith, flanked by the Visitor, the Honorable Dr. Grant MacEwan, and the President and Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Walter H. Johns . . . beyond is C. A. Lee, Chairman of the Division of Business Policy, Faculty of Business Administration and Commerce.

The Dean of Graduate Studies, Dr. A. G. McCalla, presents M.Sc. candidates to the Chancellor. Over 200 graduate degrees were conferred.

candidates, including students from seven other provinces and eight foreign countries.

Kenneth A. Pugh, Alberta's deputy minister of labor and one of the recipients of an honorary degree, delivered the Convocation Address.

A summary of the degrees awarded or announced follows.

Honorary: LL.D., three.

Graduate: Ph.D., 41; M.A., 56; M.B.A., six; M.Ed., 50; M.Sc., 75.

Undergraduate: B.D., one; B.A. (with Honors), two; B.A., 91; B.Com., 15; B.Ed., 367; B.Ed. (Industrial Arts), two; B.Ed. (Vocational Education), 20; B.Mus., one; B.P.E., 17; B.Sc. (with Honors), three; B.Sc., 59; B.Sc. (Agriculture), three; B.Sc. (Chemical Engineering), six; B.Sc. (Civil Engineering), three; B.Sc. (Electrical Engineering), four; B.Sc. (Mechanical Engineering), three; B.Sc. (Household Economics), four; B.Sc. (Nursing), 11; B.Sc. (Pharmacy), six.

Diplomas: Nursing teaching and supervision, two; Public Health Nursing, two; Occupational Therapy, one; Physical Therapy, one.

Diplomas (to students who do not attend Convocation): Education, 53; Associate in Music, 67; Nursing, 11.

Professional certification for a great many persons was also announced.

Honorary degrees conferred

Three distinguished Albertans received the honorary degree, Doctor of Laws, from The University of Alberta at the Fall Convocation, November 19.

They are: Madame Jenny Lerouge le Saunier, for 40 years a piano teacher in

Edmonton, William Albert Lang, retired assistant director and secretary of the Research Council of Alberta, and Kenneth Aubrey Pugh, Alberta's deputy minister of labor and chairman of the Board of Industrial Relations.

FOR 50 YEARS A PEDAGOGUE

Madame le Saunier, who celebrated her eightieth birthday in August, is among Alberta's best-known piano teachers.

Born in Brussels, she studied at the Conservatoire National in Paris, and came to Canada with her parents while still a very young woman. After her marriage she taught piano in Red Deer, and for the past 40 years in Edmonton.

"A lesson with Madame," one of her fellow music teachers said, "is an experience never to be forgotten; as a pedagogue she leads one far beyond the mechanics of the pianoforte."

In 1952, she was presented with the award, Palmes d'Officier d'Academie, by the ambassador of France.

EMINENT COAL MAN

Mr. Lang, 70, retired from the Research Council of Alberta in 1961. He had been associated with it since his undergraduate days at The University of Alberta. He is among North America's most knowledgeable coal scientists.

Mr. Lang was born in Okotoks, Alberta. He first worked for the research council during the summer of 1921. That year was the council's first as an operating body . . . it is Canada's oldest, and at present second largest, provincial research organization. He joined its regular staff in 1924, and since that time has been researcher, head of the coal section, head of the fuels division, executive secretary and assistant director. He was called out of retirement to serve as acting director for several months in 1961 and 1962. He was also associated with the University's department of chemistry for several years, concurrently with his council appointment.

Mr. Lang has both B.Sc. and M.Sc. from The University of Alberta. Previously, he had attended the Calgary Normal School, and taught at Barnwell and Aldersyde, Alberta. He is a fellow of the Chemical Society of Canada, and has held several offices in the Canadian Institute of Mining. He is the author of numerous scientific and technical reports concerning coal and fuels.

LABOR PEACEMAKER

Mr. Pugh, 61, was born in Knighton, Radnorshire, Wales. His parents moved to Nanton, Alberta, when he was four years old. He attended public and high school there.

He worked at a variety of jobs until 1938, when he joined Alberta's department of trade and industry.

He has been chief inspector for the Board of Industrial Relations and conciliation commissioner for the Department of Industries and Labor. From 1947 to 1960, he was chairman of the Apprenticeship Board.

In 1948, he was appointed Chairman of the Board of Industrial Relations, a position he still holds and in 1959 he was appointed Deputy Minister of Labor.

He is a recognized authority on labor law and labor-management relations in Alberta and Canada, and is the author of much of Alberta's labor legislation.

Among recent special assignments he served as an ILO expert on labor law and labor relations to the government of the Philippines. Last fall he chaired a board of inquiry on the feasibility of establishing labor standards in the Northwest Territories.

He headed the Canadian delegation to the ILO conference in Geneva, Switzerland, early this year, to consider the introduction of international standards for the maximum permissible weight to be lifted by one workman.

He has served as president of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labor Legislation, and on the executive board of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials.

President's Report to Convocation

Dr. Walter H. Johns, President of the University of Alberta, made his regular "Report to Convocation," Saturday, November 19, 1966, at the Fall Convocation in the Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium.

He said:

I should like to preface my report to you this afternoon by expressing publicly my thanks to my colleague, Dr. Wyman, for so ably taking my place at the two convocation ceremonies held last spring, and to him and my other associates for helping to cope with the manifold problems of my office during my illness. It is very heart-warming to have such support available.

There is one other word of thanks to add. Many people have expressed their approval of the smooth operation of our

University Telephones

The University of Alberta's new telephone exchange is expected to be placed into service during the week-end of December 3. It will permit direct dialing to University locals from telephones outside the exchange, and eventually, a great many more available telephone lines. New telephone directories are now being completed, and will soon be distributed around the University.



FOLIO — Published every two weeks by the University information office for the academic staff and other interested persons. Editor: F. William Samis. Postal address: Folio, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta. Telephone: 439-8721, local 412.

Convocation exercises. This did not happen by chance but is due to the careful planning and preparation of Dr. J. H. Whyte and his committee. Since this is the last convocation for which Dr. Whyte will be responsible I should like to thank him and his colleagues for their past services in this role.

The new *Universities Act* has now been officially in effect for seven and a half months, since April 1, and we have been making good progress in adjusting our administrative organization to conform with the statutory changes which have taken place. The new Board of Governors has held a number of meetings, has established its procedures, set up its standing committees, and has already shown itself to contain a most able and dedicated group of people who are prepared to work long hours for the welfare of the University. I am pleased to pay a public tribute to them today and particularly to our new Chairman, Dr. J. E. Bradley.

Within the academic sphere the Faculty Councils and the General Faculty Council with their respective committees are almost completely re-organized and are assuming the new responsibilities assigned to them.

Finally the *ex officio* and elected members of the Senate have held several meetings and the full roster of membership is now practically complete.

The new machinery of these statutory bodies is not yet completely broken in but the progress has been substantial and the next few months should ensure that the new system should work well.

UNIVERSITY GROWING

Ever since I presented my first report to Convocation as President seven years ago I have been able to announce new record enrolments and new buildings being opened to add to our accommodation for the larger numbers of students. For the past few years our freshman registration has remained stable at about 2,300 students, though our senior undergraduate and graduate numbers grew at the rate of nearly 1,000 a year. This year, due in part to a new method of scaling the Grade 12 examinations, the number of freshmen enrolled went up from 2,351 to 2,852—an increase of 501 or about 20 per cent.

I shall try to avoid too many statistics but a few may be revealing. Our full-time registration increased from 10,319 to 11,515, a gain of 1,196—almost exactly the total registration of Mount Allison University last year. Our Faculty of Education reached a figure of 2,967—almost exactly the total registration of Carleton University in Ottawa. Our Faculty of Science has 1,426 students—the approximate size of Acadia University. Our Faculty of Arts reached 1,933 students—

about the size of the University of Windsor last year.

I make these comparisons, not to denigrate the importance of the other Universities I have mentioned, but merely to give you an idea of the size and scope of your University in terms of some of its sister institutions. These figures are for full-time students. When we include the part-time students—686 during the day, 1,899 in evening classes, and 47 extra mural—and then add the students in nursing and St. Stephen's College, we reach a grand total of 14,655, up from 13,037 last year.

Another comparison of interest is with our own past. Our Registrar, A. D. Cairns, has given me some figures showing the development over the past six years. Our total enrolment has almost exactly doubled in that period, going from 5,927 in 1960-61 to 11,515 this year. At the same time the Faculty of Arts has increased 175 per cent, Science 78 per cent, Business Administration and Commerce 180 per cent, Physical Education 191 per cent and Agriculture 168 per cent. Household Economics, which finally moved into its new quarters two years ago, has more than doubled its enrolment in those two years, rising from 106 in 1964-65 to 221 this year. Over the six-year period Law has increased by 57 per cent and Medicine by 63 per cent.

STAFF AND GRADUATE STUDENTS REFLECT EXCELLENCE

Lest anyone accuse us of being pre-occupied solely with size, I should like to say a few words about quality.

It is customary for University presidents these days, especially when speaking on fund raising campaigns or to alumni organizations, to stress the need for excellence. My colleagues on this campus have not neglected this aspect of their University. It can be measured in a number of ways—for example by its graduate school. Ours has grown more than double in four

years and has nearly tripled in seven, standing today at 1,287 full-time students. These students are not attracted here by our climate nor our proximity to other institutions, but by the calibre and reputation of our faculty, and in part perhaps by the opportunities we give them for earning a subsistence while they pursue masters or doctoral degrees.

SUBSTANTIAL NRC GRANTS RECEIVED

The high regard in which the University of Alberta is held can be measured by the amounts of money such organizations as the National Research Council are prepared to commit to us for research. A recent report from NRC covering those departments represented in our Faculty of Science indicated that we ranked third in grants among the Universities of Canada behind the University of Toronto and practically tied with the University of British Columbia for second place.* We would,

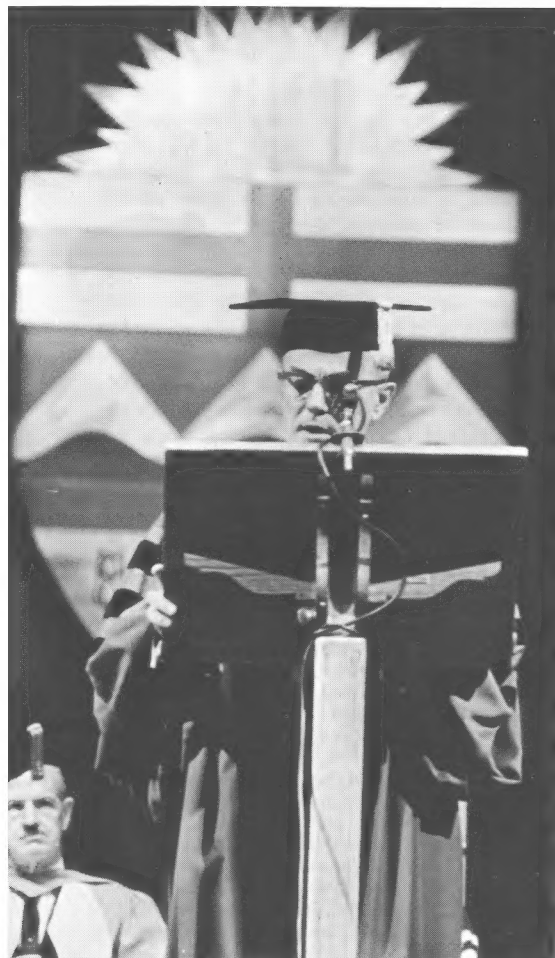
*A summary of the National Research Council grants received by departments in the Faculty of Science, and by equivalent departments in other Canadian Universities, was prepared recently by Dr. H. E. Gunning, Head of the Department of Chemistry.

Based on operating grants (and exclusive of special grants for equipment purchases, etc., so that a more stable picture may be obtained), the summary indicates that for the current year the University of Toronto is to receive \$1,509,200; the University of British Columbia, \$1,010,400; The University of Alberta, \$956,205; McGill University, \$802,150; and McMaster University, \$708,950.

This University's Department of Genetics received \$65,700, about 48 per cent of the money granted to genetics departments. The Department of Chemistry was granted \$332,500 (the only larger grant went to Toronto, \$369,500); the Department of Mathematics received \$102,950 (exceeded only by Toronto, \$104,800); and the Department of Microbiology received \$46,500 (exceeded only by the University of Manitoba, \$48,500). The Department of Computing Science received \$96,000; Department of Physics, \$94,200; Department of Zoology, \$89,180; Department of Psychology, \$54,000; Department of Botany, \$37,100; Department of Geology, \$29,075; and the Department of Geography, \$9,000.

—Editor

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Our price is only \$5.65. We won't make a
million that way. You might. The Bookstore



WALTER H. JOHNS

I feel sure, rank as well in such faculties as agriculture, medicine, and many others.

Our excellence is to be seen in the quality of our staff. It would be invidious to select a large number of names for special comment, since so many others, perhaps equally eminent, might be overlooked.

I shall, however, run the risk of mentioning Dr. W. C. MacKenzie, our Dean of Medicine, who was installed last month in San Francisco as president of the American College of Surgeons, adding one more distinction to a list that is already notable. Dean Coutts has just completed his year as president of the Canadian Education Association and Dean Bowker has been named chairman of the Committee of Law Deans of Canada. I hope their colleagues will permit me to mention these cases as examples of many more similar honours that come regularly to our staff in the national and international fields.

TEACHING AND RESIDENCE ACCOMMODATION NEEDED

I have tried to give you a vivid picture of our growth by reference to student numbers. We welcome these fine young men and women who come here each year in pursuit of knowledge, but our wel-

come is unhappily tinged with concern about our ability to provide them with the kind of facilities they need in which to live and study.

Our living accommodation is far below our needs at present, but we hope shortly to proceed with the third residence tower in the Lister Hall complex adding space for another 600 students, and we are also ready to go ahead early in the spring with accommodation for 299 married students and their families, on land immediately west of the Malmo subdivision on 122 Street north of 45 Avenue.

Space for teaching and study is even more seriously lacking. The departments offering instruction in biological science, the physical sciences, the basic and clinical sciences in medicine, the Faculty of Physical Education, the Department of Industrial and Vocational Education, and many others are so short of space right now that they must operate in quite unsatisfactory quarters with labs running late into the evening, and in some cases departments must restrict either their enrolment or the quality of their instruction.

A university cannot add 1,200 new students every year without adding very extensive teaching facilities as well in the form of offices for its instructors, classrooms, laboratories, library space, and study areas. In spite of what appears to be an impressive building program, I estimate that for most efficient operation we are short of space for about 2,000 students and are falling farther behind every year.

MASSIVE BUILDING PROGRAM PLANNED

We are, however, making gains in our facilities and even more substantial gains are, we hope, in prospect. Yesterday we held the official opening of the new Henry Marshall Tory Building for social sciences and already it is crowded almost every hour of every day. Good progress is being made on the new Engineering Building, the Printing Services Building, and the Students' Union Building. A temporary hut has been erected in the old orchard and is already partially in use.

Plans for a Clinical Sciences Building on the hospital campus are going ahead and we are shortly to call for new tenders on the Biological Sciences Building which will accommodate five of the largest departments on the campus—all of which require very sophisticated mechanical and other services. This structure will be planned and built in phases and should meet our needs in biology for many years. I am happy to announce that the National Research Council has been most interested in this development and has voted \$400,000 in support of the facilities for climatic control laboratories in botany which will add immensely to our ability to do research in Arctic flora.

Our Physical Sciences Building was built for a student body of 6,500 and we have nearly double that number of students now. We have had to meet the needs for space for mathematics by renting two floors in a neighbouring high-rise office building.

The ingenuity of our Campus Planning Committee in devising means of meeting the most urgent needs for space and the skill of our Campus Development Officer and our Superintendent of Buildings in finding such space and making it usable is not sufficiently appreciated. The fact that they cannot produce space instantly on demand merely serves to show that, like the rest of us, they are not magicians and are subject to normal human limitations.

DO WE OVEREMPHASIZE EDUCATION

You may ask whether too much emphasis is being placed today on university education. I can assure you that this is not the case. There is scarcely a single profession in our society today that does not need far more graduates than we can produce. With the development of provision for universal medical care we can foresee a grave shortage of doctors, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, physical and occupational therapists, and laboratory technicians. The

shortage of people with the necessary advanced qualifications to teach and do research in these areas will become increasingly acute.

The shortage of qualified primary and secondary school teachers is still with us and we cannot relax our efforts to meet the need. In special areas such as technical and vocational education and education for the handicapped and the retarded the shortages are tragically severe.

We have approval for the establishment of a School of Library Science at this University but its opening may be seriously delayed because we cannot find the qualified staff to man it. Since writing these notes on Thursday, I have learned of the possibility of securing the services of a well qualified library school head. I hope it materializes.

We have tried hard to cope with these needs for more university graduates by fostering the development of junior colleges so that areas remote from Edmonton and Calgary may introduce their young people to university level studies at home. The success of the public junior colleges in Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, and Grande Prairie have shown beyond question the value of this policy, since together they are providing first or second-

year university education for nearly 1,000 students.

Nor is this development permitted to restrict post-secondary education outside of Universities and junior colleges. The Northern Alberta Institute of Technology alone has over 3,000 daytime students and many more in the evening. Education in Alberta, as elsewhere in Canada, has become a major investment in our nation's future and this must continue to be so. Right now we should be attracting more students into university than we do but I should add that if more applied we simply could not provide accommodation for them.

All this emphasizes how urgent it is that our building program be accelerated and that firm decisions be made as to how and where additional facilities can be provided in the best interests of our students. We must also ensure that we are not stampeded into lowering standards or providing less than satisfactory education in the post-secondary field. To do so would be a betrayal of our young people and of our society as a whole.

OUR STUDENTS' MORAL HEALTH

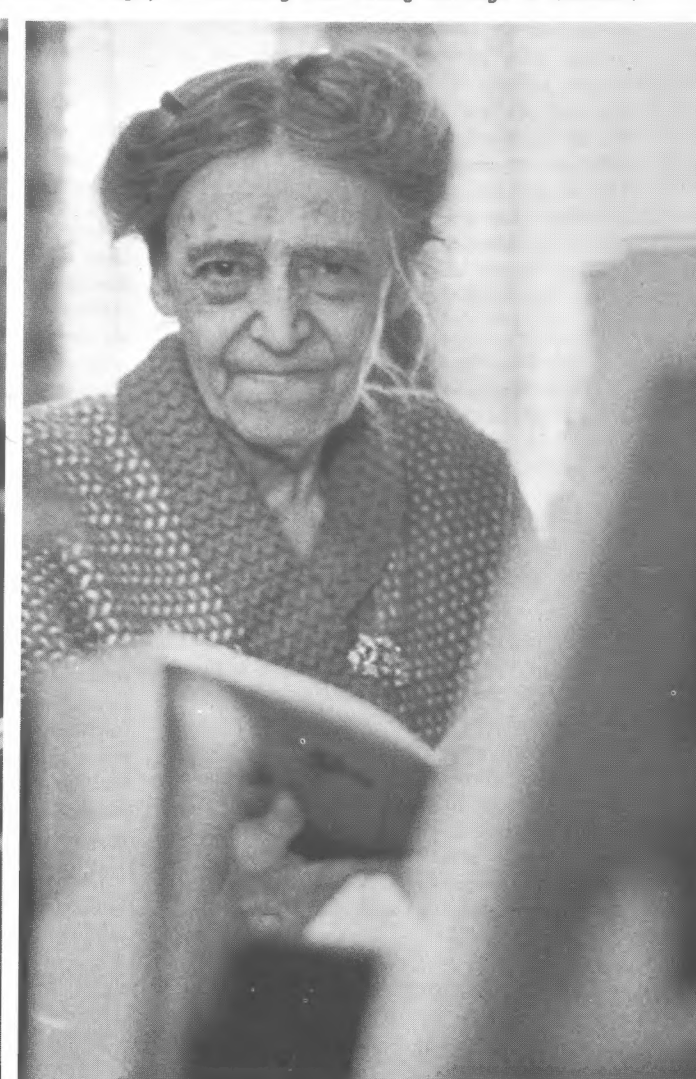
I should like to conclude with a few words on the ethical and moral health of our university students.

I should not have felt this was necessary if it were not for a few complaints on this score that have come to my notice recently. Unfortunately for me, my own contacts with our students are somewhat limited, but I am acquainted with most of the members of the Students' Council and I have seen hundreds of others engaged in such diverse activities as the Chamber Orchestra, the football parade, the United Community Fund Blitz, the Commerce Club Rodeo, and other extracurricular projects. The students make a few mistakes in judgment of course, but on the whole they display qualities of which their parents and those who support their university can be really proud.

The reputation of the University and the future of our country rest largely in their hands. You will see several hundred of them march across our platform today and I suggest you observe them closely as they approach the Chancellor for their degrees.

I am sure you will agree with me that they, together with the three distinguished Albertans who receive honorary degrees today, deserve our congratulations and our thanks.

THREE ALBERTANS, who received honorary doctorates, Kenneth A. Pugh, W. A. Lang and Jenny Lerouge le Saunier.



Why we have junior colleges

The Grande Prairie Junior College was officially opened Wednesday, November 23. At the ceremonies, Dr. Walter H. Johns spoke about the growth and development of public junior colleges in Alberta. The Grande Prairie Junior College is affiliated with the University of Alberta.

Excerpts from Dr. Johns' remarks follow. He said:

It seemed appropriate at this time for me to say something to you about the considerations which prompted the development of the four public junior colleges in Lethbridge, Red Deer, Medicine Hat and Grande Prairie.

The junior college in Canada is not entirely new since examples existed a number of years ago in such institutions as the Prince of Wales College in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Mount Royal Junior College in Calgary, and others elsewhere in Canada. However, the public junior college is a more recent innovation and finds its models in those junior colleges in the United States which began to appear slowly in the early part of this century and which have multiplied at an enormous rate in recent years.

The first promotional efforts made in Alberta can, I think, be properly credited to the late Dr. Gilbert C. Paterson of Lethbridge who promulgated the idea of a junior college in that city shortly after the end of World War Two and induced Dr. S. U. Martorana, an expert in junior colleges, to come to Lethbridge to carry out a survey with a view to deciding whether such a college was feasible in the city of Lethbridge. The Lethbridge Junior College began as a public institution ten years ago and has grown rapidly ever since.

Since this was a new type of public institution of higher education and since it seemed probable that others would follow, Dr. W. H. Swift, then Deputy Minister of Education, and the Honourable A. O. Aalborg, then Minister of Education, prepared a Bill to provide for the establishment of additional public junior colleges, and it was passed by the Legislature in 1958.

It is important to understand the two chief motives for supporting such a project. I am sure it will come as a surprise to you that one of the first reasons was a very serious concern about the small proportion of students in the province who were going on to University. In the early 1950's, following the very high enrolments immediately after World War Two, the number of University students and graduates at Edmonton and Calgary almost halved.

It seemed obvious that one of the reasons was that young people in areas remote from Edmonton and Calgary were simply not going on to University in sufficient numbers or, in some cases, were going to institutions in the United States. The establishment of junior colleges seemed to be a reasonable means of combating this unfortunate trend.

Another reason was that Dr. Paterson and his colleagues on the Lethbridge Public School Board felt that their community needed the cultural advantages which a junior college could provide, for high school graduates who wished to continue their studies, and, as well, for other citizens in the community who might wish to take advantage of evening classes.

I think it sufficient to say that once the first public junior college was launched and became such an obvious success, proposals for additional colleges soon followed. I am happy to say that the provincial government has always shown itself ready to support such projects, but I think that the support coming from the community itself is even more important.

The horizon today is no longer limited to a high school diploma, but the junior college opens avenues for further study which, I know, will take some of the students here today on to the doctorate and to important and useful careers in the top echelons of our society.

FACULTY GIVEN THE PIONEER'S OPPORTUNITIES

I should like now to address a few words to the faculty.

You who are members of the faculty have a challenge and an opportunity here that is given to few people in the teaching profession. You are pioneers in establishing here in the Peace River area a college program which will develop more and more as the years go by. You have a responsibility for setting an example to your students on which may depend whether or not they decide to continue their efforts in higher education.

Dr. Whitney Griswold, President of Yale University, said in a recent interview: "Many times you will find that an eventual Ph.D. candidate was originally inspired by his English teacher or his history or math or science teacher . . . to consider the academic profession. The educational experience is a highly personal thing, and in many instances it is one single gifted teacher who has set fire to a number of students. Now we need more of that kind of teacher."

One of our best teachers at The University of Alberta was Dr. Ruben Sandin who has, perhaps, inspired and directed

more students in the field of organic chemistry than anyone else in the history of Canadian higher education. His formula for success was "always put the student first." Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of students remember Dr. Sandin with gratitude and affection for the inspiration he gave them, and a great many who have advanced to the doctoral level in chemistry would certainly not have done so had it not been for Dr. Sandin.

I have heard it said that junior colleges are third-rate institutions simply because they have teaching staffs who are not able to do research and are not interested in doing it. There are many kinds of research and certainly not all kinds are possible in an institution of this kind. There is the research on a narrow front which adds to man's knowledge and which is, of course, of tremendous importance.

There is also the kind of research which involves the study and assimilation of the pioneer work of others to achieve a synthesis of ideas and views which can form the basis of instruction to undergraduate classes and which in its own way is of equal importance. You may not be able to do the former but you should not neglect the latter. If you show yourselves to be students of your subject your own students in the classroom will become aware of this and will seek to emulate your search for truth. It is a happy quest and I believe that the role of the university teacher is one of the happiest open to men and women in the world today. I wish you joy and satisfaction in it.

WHAT IS THE COMMUNITY'S DUTY?

I should now like to conclude with a few words to the citizens of this community. Grande Prairie Junior College is your college. It would not have been established here if it had not been for your interest and your support. You have every reason to be proud of it and I hope you will not feel that, now that the college has been opened, you can rest on your accomplishment. You must, among other things, build up a really good undergraduate library and I suggest that you emulate some of your predecessors in Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Red Deer by setting up a campaign to raise funds for your library to provide books, periodicals, and other library materials.

You will need to work closely with the members of your faculty and your administration in the college. At times you will be inclined to be critical of them. If this should ever be the case be sure that your criticism is soundly based and is constructive in nature. Make sure that criticism is accompanied by help or offers of help. I am not suggesting that you go out of your way to be critical simply for the sake of being critical—I mean rather

to indicate that it is your responsibility to take an intelligent interest in the work of the college and to suggest ways in which its service to the community can be improved. I say this because the college is here to serve you and your sons and daughters and it can serve you better if you think of ways in which such service can be accomplished. In this regard I would suggest that you consult the members of the staff and not ask that they attempt unreasonable or frivolous services which would distract them from their primary purpose—the teaching of the students in the college.

You are all embarking on a great experiment. Do not let your interest flag nor your concern for the welfare of your students abate. I can assure you that we at The University of Alberta, with which you are affiliated, will continue our own interest in your progress and will do all we can to support your efforts here. May they be carried out cheerfully and effectively and may your efforts be crowned with success.

Coming events

TREASURE VAN COMING

Treasure Van, the World University Service's annual sale of gift items and handicrafts from around the world will be here December 5 to 9. Treasure Van will be located in the Armed Services Building, and will be open from noon to 10 p.m., daily.

Response to Treasure Van at the University of Alberta has been very good in past years, and as a result WUS sends some of its choicest goods here. The sale visits almost 50 campuses across Canada.

CHRISTMAS CONCERT

The fifteenth annual University of Alberta Christmas Concert will be held Sunday, December 4, at 3 p.m., in Convocation Hall.

The Department of Music Choirs and the University of Alberta Chamber Orchestra, conducted by Richard S. Eaton and Thomas Rolston of the Department of Music, will perform. Special organ music will also be heard, and the congregation will be invited to sing traditional carols. Admission is free.

MUSIC IN MINIATURE

Violinists and cellists, three to six years old, will perform at the Society for Talent Education's Christmas party, Friday, December 23 at 12 noon in Convocation Hall. About 150 tinies will be playing, and Santa Claus is expected to make an appearance. Admission is free, and faculty and students are invited.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE DISCUSSED

The second lecture in the series presented by the Humanities Association of Can-

ada and the Philosophical Society of The University of Alberta will be presented on Thursday, December 15, at 8 p.m., in Room LB-2, Henry Marshall Tory Building. Christian Bay, of the Department of Political Science, will speak on "Civil disobedience—prerequisite for democracy." Tickets will be available at the door.

CHEST X-RAY CLINIC

The Alberta Tuberculosis Association will hold a chest X-ray and tuberculin testing clinic for all academic and non-academic staff, during the first two weeks of December.

The clinic will be located in the Physical Sciences Building, between rooms V103 and V107, and between V102 and V106. It will operate from 10:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., and 3:30 to 7 p.m., December 5 to 16. Staff members will be notified by letter about the day they should attend, but those unable to come on the appointed day may come at another time.

STUDIO THEATRE

Studio Theatre's second play this season, *Mandragola* by Niccola Machiavelli, opens Monday, December 12. The play is a "robust sixteenth century Latin farce in the Commedia tradition," according to the Department of Drama.

Curtain time is 8:30 p.m., house opens at 8 p.m. Box office telephone is 433-3265.

EDUCATION CONFERENCE

The Northwest Conference on Graduate Studies in Education will be held December 2 and 3. Faculty are invited to the Saturday morning sessions, beginning at 9 a.m. in Room 853, Education Building.

REFRIGERATION CONGRESS

The twelfth International Congress on Refrigeration will be held in Madrid, August 30 to September 6, 1967. Detailed announcements and registration forms may be obtained from Dr. J. G. Armstrong, Department of Dairy and Food Science.

DISPLAYS AND EXHIBITS

An exhibition, "Origin and history of posts" prepared by Dr. Ludwig von Bertalanffy, professor of theoretical biology, and illustrated from his private collection with original documents many of which predate a postal system as we know it, is presently being shown in the rotunda of the Rutherford Library.

Two interesting exhibits are now being shown at the Fine Arts Gallery. A collection of Northwest Coast Indian masks, loaned by the Provincial Museum in Victoria and the Vancouver City Museum, will be displayed for a short time. The masks, the work of the Haida, Salish and other tribes, are used by dancers in winter ceremonies.

Also showing is a collection of prints by graphics students at the University of

Saskatchewan. The gallery is located at 9021-112 Street, and is open 7 to 9 p.m., weekdays.

Death

Dr. Eoin Laird Whitney, Associate Professor of Mathematics and Computing Sciences, died November 21. He was born in Toronto, March 4, 1920. Graduating with a B.Sc. in mathematics from the University of Alberta in 1948, he continued his studies at Harvard, receiving a Ph.D. in 1955. He was first appointed to the staff at The University of Alberta in 1957 as Assistant Professor, and became Associate Professor in 1959.

Fellowships to Berkeley

The Miller Institute for Basic Research in Science at the University of California, Berkeley, offers about six fellowships each year to young (not over 30 years) scientists who have just taken, or are about to take, their doctoral degrees.

The awards are for a two year term, and are valued at \$10,400 per year, plus travel allowance for recipient and family.

Nominations are due immediately, and are to be made through the National Research Council, Ottawa. Further information may be obtained from Dr. B. E. Riedel, Executive Assistant to the Vice-President, local 645.

UNVEILING THE PLAQUE (*in the upper left photograph, overleaf*), the Chancellor pronounces the Henry Marshall Tory Building officially open. A brassfounder's spelling error in the plaque was among the day's little surprises.

Ceremony's participants (*lower left*) marching into the lecture theatre (*under the watchful eye of Dr. Nicholas Wicken-don, history*) are Dr. Douglas E. Smith, Dean of Arts (*who spoke on the history of teaching the social sciences at the University*); Dr. Bradley; Dr. Galbraith; the Honorable Dr. Grant MacEwan, Lieutenant Governor; and Mr. Colborne.

Other photographs, continuing counter-clockwise:

Dr. McCuiag, speaking.

The University of Alberta Chamber Orchestra, playing. Conductor was Thomas Rolston, Associate Professor Music.

The Rev. Dr. E. J. Thompson, Principal Emeritus of St. Stephen's College, and a surfeit of ushers.

Mr. Colborne and a friend.

Dr. John M. MacEachran, Professor Emeritus of Philosophy and the University's first Provost, with the Rev. Dr. George Tuttle, Principal of St. Stephen's College, and Dr. W. H. Swift, Chairman of the Universities Commission.



Henry Marshall Tory Building Opened

About 200 people attended the opening of the Henry Marshall Tory Building, November 18. The Honorable F. C. Colborne, Minister of Public Works, presented the building's keys to Dr. J. E. Bradley, Chairman of the Board of Governors; Dr. Stanley H. McCuaig, chairman of the Senate's Centennial Committee, gave a tribute to Dr. Tory; Dr. F. P. Galbraith, Chancellor, unveiled a commemorative plaque; The University of Alberta Chamber Orchestra played a few *concerti grossi*; and then everyone went upstairs for tea.

People pictured on this page are identified on page seven. A copy of the program distributed at the opening is enclosed with this issue of FOLIO.

